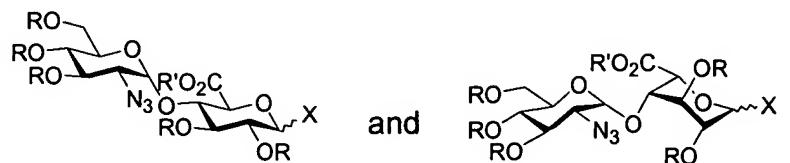


Claims

1. **(previously presented)** A disaccharide selected from the group consisting of:



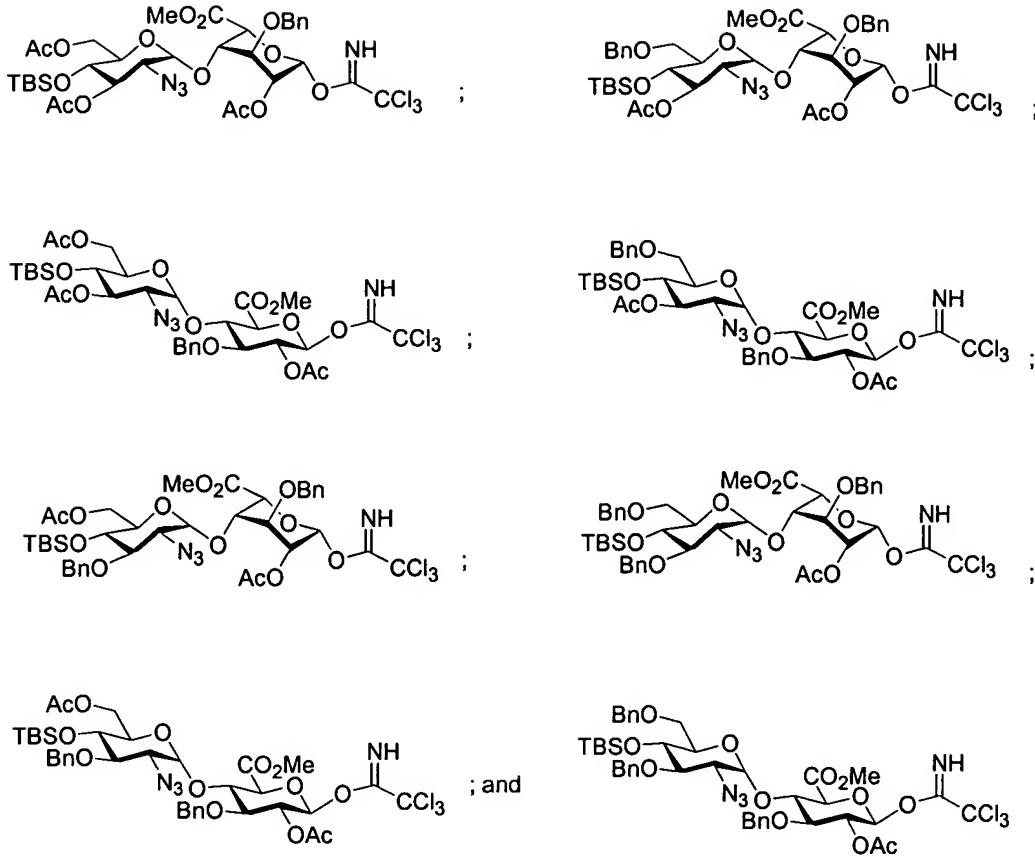
wherein

X represents independently for each occurrence hydroxyl, acyloxy, silyloxy, halide, alkylthio, arylthio, 4-alkenyloxy, aryloxy, or -OC(NH)CCl₃;

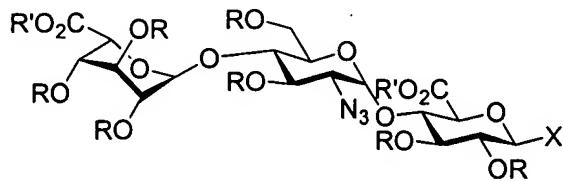
R represents independently for each occurrence H, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, silyl, acyl, alkenyloxycarbonyl, or aralkyloxycarbonyl; and

R' represents independently for each occurrence H, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or heteroarylalkyl.

2. **(original)** The disaccharide of claim 1, wherein X represents fluoro, bromo, 4-pentenyloxy or -OC(NH)CCl₃.
3. **(original)** The disaccharide of claim 1, wherein R' represents independently for each occurrence alkyl.
4. **(original)** The disaccharide of claim 1, wherein X represents fluoro, bromo, 4-pentenyloxy or -OC(NH)CCl₃; and R' represents independently for each occurrence alkyl.
5. **(original)** The disaccharide of claim 1, wherein said disaccharide is selected from the group consisting of:



6. (previously presented) A trisaccharide represented by:



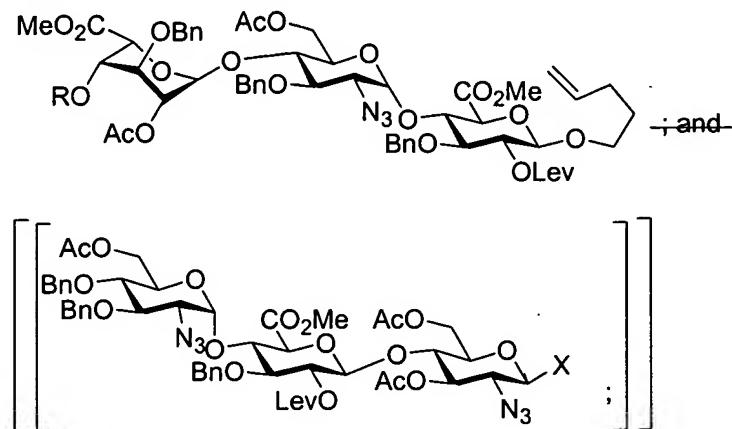
wherein

X represents independently for each occurrence hydroxyl, acyloxy, silyloxy, halide, alkylthio, arylthio, 4-alkenyloxy, aryloxy, or -OC(NH)CCl₃;

R represents independently for each occurrence H, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, silyl, acyl, alkenyloxycarbonyl, or aralkyloxycarbonyl; and

R' represents independently for each occurrence H, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or heteroarylalkyl.

7. (original) The trisaccharide of claim 6, wherein X represents fluoro, bromo, 4-pentenyoxy or -OC(NH)CCl₃.
8. (original) The trisaccharide of claim 6, wherein R' represents independently for each occurrence alkyl.
9. (original) The trisaccharide of claim 6, wherein X represents fluoro, bromo, 4-pentenyoxy or -OC(NH)CCl₃; and R' represents independently for each occurrence alkyl.
10. (currently amended) The trisaccharide of claim 6, wherein said trisaccharide is selected from the group consisting of:



wherein

X is silyloxy or -OC(NH)CCl₃; and

R is H or silyl silyloxy.

11. (currently amended) A method of preparing a glycosaminoglycan, comprising the step of:

reacting a first mono-, di- or tri-saccharide, comprising an activated anomeric carbon, with a second mono-, di- or tri-saccharide, comprising a hydroxyl or amino group, to form an oligosaccharide linked to a solid support, comprising a glycosidic linkage between said anomeric carbon of said first mono-, di- or tri-saccharide and said hydroxyl or amino group of said second mono-, di-

or tri-saccharide; wherein the first mono-, di- or tri-saccharide or the second mono-, di- or tri-saccharide is covalently linked to a solid support and said activated anomeric carbon is activated by a hydroxyl, acyloxy, silyloxy, halide, alkylthio, arylthio, 4-alkenyloxy, aryloxy, or -OC(NH)CCl₃ group.

12. **(original)** The method of claim 11, wherein the first mono-, di- or tri-saccharide is not identical to the second mono-, di- or tri-saccharide.

13. **(canceled)**

14. **(canceled)**

15. **(previously presented)** The method of claim 11 or 12, further comprising the step of:

cleaving said covalent linkage between said oligosaccharide linked to a solid support and said solid support with an alkene metathesis catalyst and an alkene.

16. **(previously presented)** The method of claim 11 or 12, further comprising the step of:

sulfating a hydroxyl or amino moiety of said oligosaccharide linked to a solid support.

17. **(previously presented)** The method of claim 11 or 12, further comprising the step of:

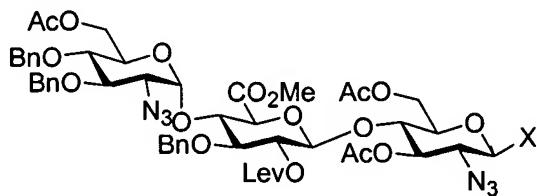
removing a hydroxyl or amino protecting group from said oligosaccharide linked to a solid support by hydrogenolysis.

18. **(original)** A method of preparing an oligosaccharide comprising an α -glucosamine glycosidic linkage, comprising the step of:

reacting a uronic acid glycopyranosyl acceptor, comprising a hydroxyl group at C4 and a cyclic acetal comprising C1 and C2, with a glycosyl donor, comprising an activated anomeric carbon and an azide functional group at C2, to form an oligosaccharide comprising an α -glycosidic linkage between said

- hydroxyl group of said uronic acid glycopyranosyl acceptor and said anomeric carbon of said glycosyl donor.
19. **(original)** The method of claim 18, wherein said uronic acid glycopyranosyl acceptor is an iduronic acid glycopyranosyl acceptor.
 20. **(original)** The method of claim 18, wherein said uronic acid glycopyranosyl acceptor is a glucuronic acid glycopyranosyl acceptor.
 21. **(original)** The method of claim 18, 19, or 20, wherein said glycosyl donor is a glycosyl fluoride or glycosyl trichloroacetimidate.
 22. **(original)** The method of claim 21, wherein said cyclic acetal comprising C1 and C2 of said uronic acid glycopyranosyl acceptor is an isopropylidene acetal or a cyclopentylidene acetal.
 23. **(previously presented)** A trisaccharide represented by:
-
- wherein
- X represents independently for each occurrence hydroxyl, silyloxy, halide, alkylthio, arylthio, alkoxy, aryloxy, or -OC(NH)CCl₃;
- R represents independently for each occurrence H, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, silyl, acyl, alkenyloxycarbonyl, or aralkyloxycarbonyl;
- R' represents independently for each occurrence H, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or heteroarylalkyl; and
- R'' represents independently for each occurrence H, alkyl, aryl, heteroarylalkyl, silyl, acyl, alkenyloxycarbonyl, or aralkyloxycarbonyl.
24. **(previously presented)** The trisaccharide of claim 23, wherein X represents fluoro, bromo, 4-pentyloxy or -OC(NH)CCl₃.

25. **(previously presented)** The trisaccharide of claim 23, wherein R' represents independently for each occurrence alkyl.
26. **(previously presented)** The trisaccharide of claim 23, wherein X represents fluoro, bromo, 4-pentyloxy or -OC(NH)CCl₃; and R' represents independently for each occurrence alkyl.
27. **(new)** The trisaccharide of claim 23, wherein said trisaccharide is:



wherein

X is silyloxy or -OC(NH)CCl₃.